

Appeals, and in 1964 President Johnson appointed Marshall as solicitor general.

After serving three years as solicitor general, President Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall for a seat on the Supreme Court. Justice Marshall overcame opposition from southern senators to be confirmed by the Senate and went on to serve on the Supreme Court for 24 years, during which time he wrote many of the Court's most important decisions. Throughout his service on the Supreme Court, Justice Marshall continued to be a strong advocate of individual rights, and remained true to his crusade to end discrimination.

By fighting and winning as he did for the protection to the rights of minorities, Justice Marshall brought greater protection to the rights of all Americans.

The career, character, and contributions of Justice Thurgood Marshall are without equal. His struggles for equality and dignity for all people were of historic proportions. He has given to the American public an enduring symbol of leadership, determination, compassion, and honor.

There is no tribute we could bestow upon him that could in any way enhance the record he compiled himself as a distinguished advocate of the Constitution and its fair and equal application to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to support this bill and urge its passage.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

H.R. 988 designates the U.S. courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, similar legislation to honor this great jurist passed the House in the 104th, the 105th, and the 106th Congress. Sadly, and unfortunately, the other body has not acted.

I too want to congratulate our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for his persistence in bringing this important matter to our attention. It is a bill worthy of being enacted by this body, and hopefully we can have it on the President's desk for his signature.

Mr. COSTELLO. Further reserving my right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their assistance in bringing the bill to the floor. It is a pleasure working with them, and a special thanks to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO).

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 988, which designates the United States courthouse at Foley

Square in New York City as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

Thurgood Marshall, of course, was the first African American Supreme Court justice and one of the most well-known leaders of the Civil Rights movement. His efforts were instrumental in the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education* which made segregation in schools illegal.

Realizing his abilities, President Kennedy appointed him to the Second Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals. He next served as Solicitor General under President Johnson and won 29 of the 32 cases he argued. When he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the U.S., President Johnson stated that it was, "The right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man, and the right place." And I could not agree more.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation has the support of Thurgood Marshall's family, the New York State Senate, the New York State Bar Association, and the New York State County Lawyers Association, of which Marshall was a long-time member. The Federal courthouse at Foley Square is where Thurgood Marshall practiced when appointed by President Kennedy to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in 1961.

This is an honor for Thurgood Marshall, it is a fitting honor, and I thank the House for considering this important legislation and look forward to its passage.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 988

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bills H.R. 2501 and H.R. 988.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH CENTER WEEK

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 179) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of a National Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I will not object, I rise today in support of this important resolution, and I am pleased to have been a major sponsor of this legislation along with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA), my fellow co-chairs of the Community Health Center Caucus.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for expediting this resolution to the floor.

The resolution before us simply urges the establishment of a Community Health Center Week beginning on August 19. The establishment of Community Health Center Week would raise awareness of health services provided by the more than 1,029 community health centers located in rural and urban communities throughout America.

Community health centers have stood in the gap providing health services to the poor and medically underserved throughout our Nation, in public housing, homeless shelters and in rural America. It is a program that has been successful and is currently serving over 12 million people at 3,200 health delivery sites throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. Health centers have been cost-effective and at the same time provide quality health care to their patient population. They are truly community oriented and patient focused.

In addition, health centers play a major role in helping to reduce health disparities. We still remain a Nation